United Nations S/2016/1120

Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2016

Original: English

Eleventh report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 6 of resolution 1956 (2010)

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 1956 (2010), in which the Council requested me to provide written reports on an ongoing basis to the Council every six months about the United Nations Compensation Fund, with effect from 1 January 2012, evaluating the continued compliance with the provisions of paragraph 21 of resolution 1483 (2003), which requires Iraq to deposit 5 per cent of the proceeds from export sales of petroleum, petroleum products and natural gas into the Fund. The present eleventh report covers the developments following the issuance of my tenth report (S/2016/536) on 14 June 2016.

II. Developments

2. The overall amount of compensation paid to date by the United Nations Compensation Commission stands at $47.8 billion, leaving approximately $4.6 billion outstanding to be paid to Kuwait to settle the last remaining claim.

3. At the eighty-first session of the Governing Council of the Commission, held on 2 November 2016, the Council considered a request from the Government of Iraq for an additional postponement of its deposit requirements. Recognizing that the extraordinarily difficult security circumstances in Iraq and the unusual budgetary challenges associated therewith had continued since its adoption of decisions 272 (2014) and 273 (2015), the Council adopted decision 274 (2016), by which it granted a further one-year postponement. In adopting the decision, the Council noted with appreciation the support of the Government of Kuwait for the Iraqi request. The Council stressed that it was important for Iraq to complete the payment of the outstanding compensation in a timely manner. In the light of the postponements, the Council also directed the Commission's secretariat to explore, as a matter of importance, future options to ensure the continuation of the payment of the outstanding compensation and to report back to the Council in advance of its eighty-second session, in April 2017. The Council also encouraged the Governments of Iraq and Kuwait to collaborate on future options to be shared with the secretariat for inclusion in its report to the Council.

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4. Pursuant to decision 274 (2016), the Government of Iraq is to resume deposits on 1 January 2018 and advise the Governing Council in writing, no later than 31 August 2017, of its proposed arrangements for the resumption. In addition, payments towards the outstanding amount are scheduled to resume in 2018 in accordance with the payment mechanism set out in Council decision 267 (2009).

5. In conclusion, I welcome the most recent decision of the Governing Council and acknowledge once again the support of the Government of Kuwait for the request by Iraq. I reiterate my expression of solidarity with the Government and the people of Iraq. In addition, I echo the sentiments of the Council and stress that it is important for Iraq to fulfil its obligations and for the Commission's mandate to be brought to a conclusion.

United Nations S/2016/1121

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 21 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Rafael Darío **Ramírez Carreño**
Chair
Security Council Committee
pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009)
concerning Somalia and Eritrea

16-21572 (E) 301216

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Report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Rafael Darío Ramírez Carreño (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela) as Chair and the representatives of Egypt and Japan as Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 733 (1992), the Security Council imposed a general and complete arms embargo on Somalia and, by its resolution 751 (1992), established a committee to oversee the implementation of the embargo. Subsequently, in its resolutions 1356 (2001), 1425 (2002), 1744 (2007), 1772 (2007), 1846 (2008), 1851 (2008), 1916 (2010), 2060 (2012), 2093 (2013), 2111 (2013), 2142 (2014), 2182 (2014), 2244 (2015) and 2317 (2016), the Council introduced exemptions to and further defined the scope of the embargo.

4. By its resolution 1425 (2002), the Security Council established the Panel of Experts on Somalia, which was succeeded by the Monitoring Group established under resolution 1519 (2003). By paragraphs 1, 2 and 7 of its resolution 1844 (2008), the Council imposed targeted measures (a travel ban, an asset freeze and a targeted arms embargo) on individuals and entities designated by the Committee. In the same resolution, the Council also introduced certain exemptions to those measures. In its resolution 2036 (2012), the Council imposed a ban on the direct or indirect import of charcoal from Somalia, whether or not the charcoal originated in Somalia. In its resolution 2093 (2013), the Council partially lifted the arms embargo for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia.

5. In its resolution 1907 (2009), the Security Council imposed a two-way arms embargo on Eritrea, as well as targeted measures (a travel ban, an asset freeze and a targeted arms embargo) on individuals and entities designated by the Committee. The Council expanded the mandate of the Committee to enable it to oversee the implementation of those measures. The Monitoring Group, the name of which was changed to the Somalia and Eritrea Monitoring Group, was mandated to monitor, investigate and report on the implementation of the measures imposed under resolution 1907 (2009). In the same resolution, the Council also introduced certain exemptions to the targeted measures. On 5 December 2011, the Council adopted resolution 2023 (2011), by which it expanded the restrictive measures concerning Eritrea in the areas of the "diaspora tax", the Eritrean mining sector and financial services.

6. In 2014, the Security Council extended the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia on two occasions: in resolution 2142 (2014), for a period of six months, and in resolution 2182 (2014), until 30 October 2015. In its resolution 2182 (2014), the Council authorized, for a period of 12 months, Member States acting nationally or through voluntary multinational naval partnerships, such as "combined maritime forces", to interdict charcoal and arms being transported in violation of the sanctions measures in Somali territorial waters and on the high seas off the coast of Somalia, extending to and including the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. With the adoption of resolution 2244 (2015) on 23 October 2015, the Council extended the partial lifting of the arms embargo for the development of the security forces of the Federal Government of Somalia and the authorization for the maritime interdiction of arms and Somali charcoal. It also affirmed that the entry into Somali ports for temporary visits of vessels carrying arms and related materiel for defensive purposes did not amount to a violation of the arms embargo. With the adoption of resolution 2317 (2016) on 10 November 2016, the Council further extended the partial lifting of the arms embargo and the authorization for the maritime interdiction of arms and Somali charcoal until 15 November 2017.

7. The mandate of the Monitoring Group, consisting of eight experts, was extended most recently in resolution 2317 (2016).

8. Further background information on the Somalia and Eritrea sanctions regimes can be found in the previous annual reports of the Committee.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

9. The Committee met four times in informal consultations, on 22 April, 3 and 7 October and 16 December, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.

10. During the informal consultations held on 22 April, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group provided the Group's midterm update to the Committee, in accordance with paragraph 32 of resolution 2244 (2015) and paragraph 13 (l) of resolution 2060 (2012).

11. During the informal consultations held on 3 October, the Committee received a briefing by the Assistant Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Deputy Emergency Relief Coordinator on the report submitted pursuant to paragraph 24 of Security Council resolution 2244 (2015) (S/2016/827).

12. During the informal consultations held on 7 October, the Committee heard a presentation by the Monitoring Group on its final reports on Somalia and Eritrea, submitted pursuant to paragraph 32 of Security Council resolution 2244 (2015), and discussed the recommendations contained therein. The Committee heard from the delegations of Somalia and Eritrea, in addition to receiving a briefing by the delegation of Qatar.

13. During the informal consultations held on 16 December, the Committee received a briefing by the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) on transnational terrorist threats in the IGAD region.

14. On 18 February, 20 July and 8 November, the Chair presented to the Security Council the 120-day briefings on the work of the Committee, pursuant to paragraph 11 (g) of resolution 1844 (2008), in a formal meeting (18 February, see S/PV.7626) and in consultations.

15. On 24 August, the Chair, supported by Egypt as Vice-Chair, convened a meeting between the Government of Eritrea and the Monitoring Group to enable the Group to discuss its findings with the Government before the Group's submission of its final reports to the Committee and to provide the Government with an opportunity to respond to those findings.

16. The reports of the Federal Government of Somalia submitted to the Security Council pursuant to paragraph 9 of resolution 2182 (2014) and paragraph 7 of resolution 2244 (2015) were circulated to the Committee on 21 April and 17 October, respectively.

17. On 28 December, the Committee revised and adopted its guidelines for the conduct of its work.

18. The Committee sent 33 communications to 18 Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

19. Exemptions to the arms embargoes on Somalia and Eritrea are contained in paragraphs 7, 10 (g), 11 (a) and 12 of resolution 2111 (2013), paragraph 2 of resolution 2244 (2015) and paragraph 2 of resolution 2317 (2016).

20. Exemptions to the asset freeze on Somalia are contained in paragraph 4 of resolution 1844 (2008) and those on Eritrea in paragraph 14 of resolution 1907 (2009).

21. Exemptions to the travel ban on Somalia are contained in paragraph 2 of resolution 1844 (2008) and those on Eritrea in paragraph 11 of resolution 1907 (2009).

22. The Committee received seven notifications pursuant to paragraph 10 (g) of resolution 2111 (2013). The Committee also received 10 notifications pursuant to paragraph 2 of resolution 2244 (2015) and resolution 2317 (2016), five notifications pursuant to paragraph 4 of resolution 2142 (2014) and five communications pursuant to paragraphs 6 and 7 of resolution 2142 (2014). Furthermore, the Committee approved a request pursuant to paragraph 7 and three requests pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of resolution 2111 (2013).

V. Sanctions list

23. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban, asset freeze and targeted arms embargo for the Somalia sanctions regime are set out in paragraph 8 of resolution 1844 (2008), paragraph 1 of resolution 2002 (2011), paragraph 23 of resolution 2036 (2012), paragraphs 1 to 3 of resolution 2060 (2012) and paragraph 43 of resolution 2093 (2013). The criteria for the Eritrea

sanctions regime are set out in paragraph 15 of resolution 1907 (2009). The procedures for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

24. As at the end of the reporting period, there were 13 individuals and one entity on the sanctions list of the Committee pertaining to Somalia and no names on the sanctions list of the Committee pertaining to Eritrea.

VI. Monitoring Group

25. On 28 September, in accordance with paragraph 32 of Security Council resolution 2244 (2015), the Monitoring Group provided its final reports on Somalia and Eritrea to the Committee, which were transmitted to the Council on 31 October and issued as documents of the Council (S/2016/919 and S/2016/920).

26. On 14 December, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2317 (2016), the Secretary-General appointed seven individuals to serve on the Monitoring Group, with expertise in arms (two experts), armed groups, finance, humanitarian affairs, natural resources and regional issues (see S/2016/1065). The maritime/transport expert will be appointed in due course. The mandate of the Group expires on 15 December 2017.

27. The Monitoring Group conducted visits to Angola, Bahrain, Belgium, Cameroon, Canada, the Comoros, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Hungary, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Kenya, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Republic of Tanzania and the United States of America. In Somalia, members of the Group undertook visits to Boosaaso, Garoowe, Hargeysa, Kismaayo and Mogadishu.

28. In pursuance of its mandate, the Monitoring Group, through the Secretariat, sent 117 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

29. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Induction briefings were also provided to incoming members of the Council to familiarize them with the specific issues relevant to the sanctions regime.

30. To support the Committee in its recruitment of well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States on 1 December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the roster of experts. In addition, a note verbale was sent to all Member States notifying them of upcoming vacancies on the Monitoring Group and

providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

31. The Division continued to provide substantive advice and support to the Monitoring Group, conducting an induction for newly appointed members in January in New York and assisting in the preparation of the Group's final reports in August.

32. The Monitoring Group participated in the fourth annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 6 and 7 December, organized by the Secretariat. On 8 and 9 December, the Division, in cooperation with United Nations system partners, conducted a workshop on investigative interview techniques for 19 experts from sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels. Five members of the Group participated therein.

33. The Secretariat continued to update and maintain the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and the committee-specific sanctions lists in the six official languages and the three technical formats. Furthermore, the Secretariat implemented improvements concerning the effective utilization of and access to sanctions lists, including through the establishment of a search function for names on sanctions lists, the creation of lists organized by permanent reference number, in addition to those in alphabetical order, and the creation of links in list entries, as appropriate, to INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

United Nations S/2016/1122

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 21 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014), containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Koro **Bessho**
Chair
Security Council Committee
established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

16-21592 (E) 301216

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014)

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2140 (2014) covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. The Bureau of the Committee consisted of Motohide Yoshikawa (Japan) as Chair from January to May and Koro Bessho (Japan) thereafter, together with the representative of Ukraine as Vice-Chair.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 2140 (2014), the Security Council imposed an asset freeze and a travel ban, for an initial period of one year from the date of the adoption of the resolution (26 February 2014), on individuals and entities engaging in or providing support for acts that threatened the peace, security or stability of Yemen. Exemptions to the measures were also included. The Council established a committee to designate such individuals and entities and to oversee the implementation of the measures and a panel of experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate. The Committee was also tasked with encouraging a dialogue between the Committee and interested Member States, in particular those in the region, and directed to cooperate with other relevant Council sanctions committees, in particular the Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities.

4. By its resolution 2216 (2015), the Security Council imposed a targeted arms embargo against designated individuals and entities. Inspection provisions were included in the context of the enforcement of the arms embargo, including requirements with regard to reporting to the Committee by any Member State when it undertakes an inspection, and additional reporting if prohibited items for supply, sale or transfer are found. The Council also broadened the designation criteria to include violations of the arms embargo and obstructing the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Yemen or access to, or distribution of, humanitarian assistance in Yemen. It designated the leader of the Houthi Ansarallah movement, Abdulmalik al-Houthi, and the former President's son, Ahmed Ali Abdullah Saleh, as subject to the sanctions measures. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was also broadened to include monitoring the implementation of the arms embargo, and the size of the Panel increased from four experts to five as a result.

5. The mandate of the Panel of Experts was renewed until 27 March 2017 by the Security Council in its resolution 2266 (2016), by which the Council also renewed until 26 February 2017 the asset freeze, the travel ban and the targeted arms embargo against individuals or entities designated pursuant to resolutions 2140 (2014) and 2216 (2015).

6. Further background information on the Yemen sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual reports of the Committee.

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

7. The Committee met three times in informal consultations, on 22 January, 25 April and 5 August, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures.

8. During the informal consultations held on 22 January, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts on in its final report, submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2204 (2015), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

9. During the informal consultations held on 25 April, the Committee heard a presentation by the Panel of Experts on its activities since the presentation of its previous final report and on its work programme.

10. During the informal consultations held on 5 August, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's midterm update, submitted in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 2266 (2016), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

11. On 17 February, pursuant to paragraph 19 (e) of resolution 2140 (2014), the Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council on the activities of the Committee in a formal meeting (see S/PV.7625) and in consultations.

12. On 1 April, the Committee amended its guidelines for the conduct of its work to reflect the provisions of resolution 2266 (2016).

13. The Committee received three implementation reports from Member States. Furthermore, the Committee received 22 inspection reports from the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen, established pursuant to resolution 2216 (2015).

14. The Committee sent 20 communications to 13 Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

15. Exemptions to the asset freeze are contained in paragraphs 12 to 14 of resolution 2140 (2014).

16. Exemptions to the travel ban are contained in paragraph 16 of resolution 2140 (2014).

17. The Committee received a notification for a basic expenses exemption invoking paragraph 12 of resolution 2140 (2014), on which no negative decision was taken.

V. Sanctions list

18. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the asset freeze, travel ban and arms embargo are set out in paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 2140 (2014) and paragraph 19 of resolution 2216 (2015). The procedures

for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

19. The Committee approved amendments to existing entries on its sanctions list on 26 August.

20. As at the end of the reporting period, there were five individuals on the sanctions list of the Committee.

VI. Panel of Experts

21. On 22 January, in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 2204 (2015), the Panel of Experts provided its final report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council (S/2016/73).

22. On 29 March, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2266 (2016) on 24 February, the Secretary-General appointed four experts to serve on the Panel, with expertise in arms, armed groups, finance and regional issues (see S/2016/287). On 8 April, the Secretary-General appointed a fifth expert to serve on the Panel, with expertise in international humanitarian law (see S/2016/334). The mandate of the Panel expires on 27 March 2017.

23. On 5 August, in accordance with paragraph 6 of resolution 2266 (2016), the Panel presented its midterm update to the Committee.

24. The Panel conducted visits to Bahrain, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, France, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

25. In pursuance of its mandate, the Panel, through the Secretariat, sent 174 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

26. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Induction briefings were also provided to incoming members of the Council to familiarize them with the specific issues relevant to the sanctions regime.

27. To support the Committee in its recruitment of well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States on 1 December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the roster of experts. In addition, a note verbale was sent to all Member States notifying them of upcoming vacancies on the Panel of Experts and providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

28. The Division continued to provide support to the Panel of Experts, conducting an induction for newly appointed members in April in New York and assisting in the preparation of the Panel's midterm update in July and during the preparation of its final report in December. The Panel also participated in the fourth annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 6 and 7 December, organized by the Secretariat.

29. The Secretariat continued to update and maintain the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and the committee-specific sanctions lists in the six official languages and the three technical formats. Furthermore, the Secretariat implemented improvements concerning the effective utilization of and access to sanctions lists, including through the establishment of a search function for names on sanctions lists, the creation of lists organized by permanent reference number, in addition to those in alphabetical order, and the creation of links in list entries, as appropriate, to INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
28 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 28 December 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith a report of the Director-General of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) on the status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya (see annex). The report, dated 21 December 2016, covers the period from 21 November to 20 December 2016.

The report was prepared for transmission to the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of OPCW Executive Council decision EC-M-52/DEC.1 of 20 July 2016 and Security Council resolution 2298 (2016) of 22 July 2016.

I would be grateful if the present letter and its annex could be brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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Annex

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith my report, entitled "Status of implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya", prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of decision EC-M-52/DEC.1 of the Executive Council of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of 20 July 2016 and Security Council resolution 2298 (2016) of 22 July 2016, for transmission to the Security Council (see enclosure). The report covers the period from 21 November 2016 to 20 December 2016 and also covers the reporting requirements of Executive Council decisions EC-M-52/DEC.2 of 27 July 2016 and EC-M-53/DEC.1 of 26 August 2016.

(*Signed*) Ahmet **Üzümcü**

Enclosure

[Original: Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish]

Report by the Director-General

Status of the implementation of the plan for the destruction of Libya's remaining category 2 chemical weapons outside the territory of Libya

1. At its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Executive Council (hereinafter "the Council") adopted a decision on the "Destruction of Libya's Remaining Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-52/DEC.1, dated 20 July 2016) and requested the Director-General to assist Libya in developing a modified plan of destruction of Libya's Category 2 chemical weapons. On 22 July 2016, the United Nations Security Council adopted resolution 2298 (2016), welcoming and endorsing the decision by the Council and requesting the Director-General, through the Secretary-General, to report to the Security Council on a regular basis until the destruction is complete and verified.

2. At the conclusion of its Fifty-Second Meeting, the Council adopted a decision entitled "Detailed Requirements for the Destruction of Libya's Remaining Category 2 Chemical Weapons" (EC-M-52/DEC.2, dated 27 July 2016). In operative paragraph 17 of that decision, the Council requested the Director-General to report to the Council on a monthly basis on the implementation of the decision. This fourth monthly report covers the period from 21 November to 20 December 2016.

Progress in the elimination of Libyan chemical weapons by the State Party hosting destruction activities

3. Gesellschaft zur Entsorgung von chemischen Kampfstoffen und Rüstungsaltlasten mbH (GEKA mbH), the designated destruction facility at Munster, Germany, informed the Technical Secretariat (hereinafter "the Secretariat") of the continuation of destruction operations. As at 19 December 2016, GEKA mbH had destroyed 135.88 metric tonnes (MTs) of tributylamine. This destruction was accomplished using the afterburner of the plasma arc system, and no problems were encountered with the destruction process.

4. As at 14 December 2016, GEKA mbH had destroyed 100% (18.04 MTs) of the 2-chloroethanol in Incineration Plant 1 ("Munster-1"). This completes the destruction of the 2-chloroethanol.

5. GEKA mbH continues to finalise the construction of the neutralisation process system for the phosphorous trichloride and the thionyl chloride. The destruction of these two chemicals will not begin until 2017.

6. A team of Secretariat personnel will travel to Germany to conduct an inspection at GEKA mbH from 23 to 26 January 2017. Two observers from the Libyan National Authority will accompany the team. Observations from the inspections of the destruction activities will continue to be included in the monthly updates.

Activities carried out by the Secretariat with respect to Libya

7. The Secretariat conducted an inspection of the GEKA mbH facility from 21 to 25 November 2016. The inspection team was able to review videotapes of all destruction-related activities. The seals on the containers of chemicals awaiting destruction were intact and the seal numbers verified. During the inspection, the Secretariat was informed that the flow meter for the tributylamine had failed due to the corrosion of the metal fittings. A new flow meter with stainless steel fittings was ordered and was being installed at the time of the inspection. The inspection team was able to verify the quantities of chemicals destroyed using information from the process data screens in the control room. Observers from the Libyan National Authority were on hand to witness the ongoing destruction.

8. As previously reported, the Secretariat was informed that during decanting operations at the Ruwagha storage facility in Libya, one container experienced an exothermic reaction, causing the material inside to polymerise. The OPCW Laboratory completed an analysis of the sample received from Libya, which was taken from the tank in question. In addition to determining the composition of the sample, the Laboratory was requested to ascertain whether the contents of the tank could be regarded as destroyed, or if residual declared chemicals were still present in amounts that would require the waste to be further chemically treated, as well as if the tank contents presented a proliferation risk.

9. Using gas chromatography-mass spectrometry analysis, both PCl3 and POCl3 were detected in the sample, in the region of 5% by weight. As the remaining concentrations of PCl3 and POCl3 were found to be more than 0.1% by weight, the contents of the remaining tank cannot be considered as destroyed. The observations made during the analysis of the sample do, however, point towards potential means of destruction. The highly viscous mass found in the tank is dissolvable in water, and the chemicals requiring destruction (PCl3 and POCl3) will hydrolyse to harmless, non-scheduled chemicals.

10. Owing to the levels of the Category 2 chemicals remaining in the container (approximately 5%), the viscous nature of the remnants, and the limited ability to recover any useable material, the Secretariat is in a position to affirm that the material no longer presents a proliferation threat.

11. The Secretariat is working to assemble a budget that will incorporate activities for the disposal of the contents of the remaining tank, as well as the decontamination and clean-up of the decanted tanks remaining in Ruwagha. The Secretariat has been approached with offers of contributions to the trust fund for the remaining activities. Hydrolysis of the contents of the remaining tank is anticipated to be accomplished during the clean-up operations.

Overall costs and status of the trust fund

12. On 1 August 2016, the Secretariat issued a Note calling for voluntary contributions for support to Libya (S/1400/2016, dated 1 August 2016). As at 30 November 2016, a total of EUR 1,268,214 had been received in the trust fund, with contributions from Canada, Cyprus, Finland, New Zealand, and the United States of America. To date, over EUR 402,792 has been disbursed from the trust fund for activities related to the destruction of Libya's Category 2 chemical

weapons. As at 30 November 2016, the trust fund contained a balance of EUR 865,421. An additional EUR 44,000 contributed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was spent on removal operations. Germany has submitted invoices for verification-related activities in accordance with the aforementioned Note by the Secretariat (S/1400/2016). The Secretariat is working with Canada on procuring the services of an expert company to work with Libya on the preparation of a budget for the work related to the disposal of the contents of the remaining tank and clean-up of the decanted tanks at Ruwagha. The European Union has expressed an interest in contributing to this effort. The Director-General would once again like to express his appreciation to those States Parties that have already made or have committed to make voluntary contributions to the trust fund.

United Nations S/2016/1124

Security Council

Distr.: General
30 December 2016

Original: English

Letter dated 29 December 2016 from the Chair of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan, containing an account of the Committee's activities from 1 January to 31 December 2016. The report, which was approved by the Committee, is being submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

I should be grateful if the present letter and the report were brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council and issued as a document of the Council.

(*Signed*) Fodé **Seck**
Chair
Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

16-21597 (E) 301216

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Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan

I. Introduction

1. The present report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 2206 (2015) concerning South Sudan covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2016.

2. The Bureau consisted of Fodé Seck (Senegal) as Chair and the representatives of Malaysia and New Zealand as Vice-Chairs.

II. Background

3. By its resolution 2206 (2015), the Security Council established the Committee and imposed a travel ban and an asset freeze on individuals and entities designated by the Committee as engaging in a wide range of forms of behaviour that threatened the peace, security or stability of South Sudan. The Committee is tasked with, among other things, overseeing the implementation of the sanctions measures.

4. By the same resolution, the Security Council established a panel of five experts to assist the Committee in carrying out its mandate. The Panel's mandate was extended most recently in resolution 2290 (2016).

5. Further background information on the South Sudan sanctions regime can be found in the previous annual report of the Committee (S/2015/997).

III. Summary of the activities of the Committee

6. The Committee held one formal meeting, on 12 February, and met five times in informal consultations, on 14 January, 14 March, 15 July, 16 September and 11 November, in addition to conducting its work through written procedures. The Committee also held joint informal consultations with the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict on 14 March.

7. During the formal meeting, held on 12 February, the Committee met representatives of the permanent missions of South Sudan and six States of the region — the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda — to exchange views on the implementation of the sanctions measures in pursuance of paragraph 16 (g) of resolution 2206 (2015) and paragraph 3 (b) of the Committee's guidelines.

8. During the informal consultations held on 14 January, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's final report, submitted pursuant to paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 2206 (2015) (S/2016/70), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

9. During the joint informal consultations held on 14 March, the Committee and the Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict heard a briefing by the Special

Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict on the impact of the armed conflict in South Sudan on children.

10. During the informal consultations held on 15 July, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's work programme. The Coordinator also provided an update on an outbreak of violence in Juba that had occurred in the week before the meeting.

11. During the informal consultations held on 16 September, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's 120-day report (S/2016/793), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 (e) of resolution 2290 (2016). The Committee also heard a briefing from the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Sexual Violence in Conflict, who, among other things, encouraged the Committee to consider designating for targeted sanctions measures perpetrators of sexual violence in South Sudan.

12. During the informal consultations held on 11 November, the Committee heard a presentation by the Coordinator of the Panel of Experts on the Panel's interim report (S/2016/793), submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 (d) of resolution 2290 (2015), and discussed the recommendations contained therein.

13. Following the formal meeting held on 12 February and the informal consultations held on 15 July, 16 September and 11 November, and in accordance with paragraph 1 (c) of the note by the President of the Security Council on the work of the subsidiary organs of the Security Council (S/2016/170), the Committee sent notes verbales to all Member States and issued press releases containing brief summaries of the meeting and consultations.

14. The Chair of the Committee briefed the Security Council during consultations on the activities of the Committee on 19 February (see S/PV.7628) and 17 November (see S/PV.7814).

15. From 10 to 19 December, the Chair undertook a visit to South Sudan, Ethiopia, the Sudan and Uganda.

16. The Committee sent 33 communications to 13 Member States and other stakeholders with reference to the implementation of the sanctions measures.

IV. Exemptions

17. Exemptions to the asset freeze are contained in paragraphs 13 to 15 of resolution 2206 (2015), as reaffirmed in paragraph 7 of resolution 2290 (2016).

18. Exemptions to the travel ban are contained in paragraph 11 of resolution 2206 (2015), as reaffirmed in paragraph 7 of resolution 2290 (2016).

19. The Committee received no requests for exemptions to the measures.

V. Sanctions list

20. The criteria for the designation of individuals and entities as subject to the travel ban and asset freeze are set out in paragraphs 6 to 8 of resolution 2206

(2015), as reaffirmed in paragraphs 8 to 10 of resolution 2290 (2016). The procedures for requesting listing and delisting are described in the Committee's guidelines for the conduct of its work.

21. As at the end of the reporting period, there were six individuals on the sanctions list of the Committee.

VI. Panel of Experts

22. The final report of the Panel of Experts, submitted pursuant to paragraph 18 (d) of resolution 2206 (2015), was issued as a document of the Security Council on 22 January (S/2016/70).

23. On 22 June, following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 2290 (2016) on 31 May, the Secretary-General appointed five individuals to serve on the Panel, with expertise in regional issues, armed groups, natural resources/finance, humanitarian affairs and arms (S/2016/563). The mandate of the Panel expires on 1 July 2017.

24. On 19 September, in accordance with paragraph 12 (e) of resolution 2290 (2016), the Panel provided its 120-day report to the Security Council (S/2016/793).

25. On 28 October, in accordance with paragraph 12 (d) of resolution 2290 (2016), the Panel provided its interim report to the Committee, which was transmitted to the Security Council on 15 November and issued as a document of the Council (S/2016/963).

26. The Panel conducted visits to Belgium, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, France, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, the Netherlands, South Africa, South Sudan, the Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine and the United States of America.

27. In pursuance of its mandate, the Panel, through the Secretariat, sent 82 letters to Member States, the Security Council, the Committee and international and national entities.

VII. Secretariat administrative and substantive support

28. The Security Council Affairs Division provided substantive and procedural support to the Chair and the members of the Committee. Advisory support was also provided to Member States to promote understanding of the sanctions regime and facilitate the implementation of the sanctions measures. Induction briefings were also provided to incoming members of the Council to familiarize them with the specific issues relevant to the sanctions regime.

29. To support the Committee in its recruitment of well-qualified experts to serve on sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels, a note verbale was sent to all Member States on 1 December to request the nomination of qualified candidates for membership of the roster of experts. In addition, a note verbale was sent to all Member States notifying them of upcoming vacancies on the Panel of Experts and providing information on recruitment timelines, areas of expertise and pertinent requirements.

30. The Division continued to provide support to the Panel of Experts, conducting an induction for newly appointed members in New York and assisting in the preparation of the Panel's 120-day report in September and its interim report in November and during the preparation of its final report under the previous mandate in January.

31. The Panel of Experts participated in the fourth annual inter-panel coordination workshop, held in New York on 6 and 7 December, organized by the Secretariat. On 8 and 9 December, the Division, in cooperation with United Nations system partners, conducted a workshop on investigative interview techniques for 19 experts from sanctions monitoring groups, teams and panels. Three members of the Panel participated therein.

32. The Secretariat continued to update and maintain the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List and the committee-specific sanctions lists in the six official languages and the three technical formats. Furthermore, the Secretariat implemented improvements concerning the effective utilization of and access to sanctions lists, including through the establishment of a search function for names on sanctions lists, the creation of lists organized by permanent reference number, in addition to those by alphabetical order, and the creation of links in list entries, as appropriate, to INTERPOL-United Nations Security Council Special Notices.

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Security Council

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General Assembly
Seventy-first session
Agenda items 82 and 108

Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Seventy-first year

Letter dated 28 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a statement from the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation in connection with the tragic death of Andrey Gennadievich Karlov, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Turkey (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 82 and 108, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) V. **Churkin**

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Annex to the letter dated 28 December 2016 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, seventh convocation, in connection with the tragic death of Andrey Gennadievich Karlov, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Turkey

Andrey Gennadievich Karlov, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Russian Federation to the Republic of Turkey, lost his life in a terrorist attack on 19 December 2016 in Ankara, the capital of Turkey. He was an outstanding diplomat and a man who had spent his entire life in service to the ideals of peace, humanity and friendship among peoples.

The deputies of the State Duma of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation wish to express their deep condolences to his family and friends, and also to his colleagues and all those who had the good fortune to know and work with this exceptional professional, who was a courageous human being.

Deeply outraged at the brutal killing of the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Russian Federation, whose mission it was to develop genuine neighbourly relations between the peoples of Russia and Turkey, the deputies of the State Duma vehemently condemn terrorism in all its manifestations. The assassination of a diplomatic representative of a State is the very gravest of crimes, one that flouts international law in the most heinous way.

The perpetrators of this barbaric and provocative act, and also those who guided the terrorist's hand, must receive the punishment they deserve for inciting Russophobia, inter-ethnic, sectarian and interdenominational hatred, extremism and fanaticism. Furthermore, additional security measures must be taken in order to rule out any potential future attack on the heads or staff of Russian diplomatic missions and consular offices abroad.

The deputies of the State Duma call for urgent and effective cooperation between the law enforcement and other agencies of the Russian Federation, the Republic of Turkey and other States whose actions, rather than words, reflect their goal of the total elimination of terrorism in the region and worldwide.

The deputies of the State Duma fully support the statement by the Security Council of 19 December 2016 containing a specific reference to the need to bring the perpetrators, organizers and sponsors of terrorism to justice. The deputies of the State Duma call upon the parliaments of the States Members of the United Nations to adopt the necessary legislative measures targeting the sponsors of terrorist operations in order to disrupt the financing of international terrorism.

Those who commit the very basest of actions, including murder and intimidation, in an attempt to interfere with full-scale cooperation between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Turkey, and who do their utmost to hamper the establishment of a genuine counter-terrorism coalition aimed at achieving

security and stability all across the continent of Europe, are labouring under futile hopes.

The resolute and unequivocal condemnation by the Turkish leadership of the terrorist attack in Ankara confirms our certainty that the actions of these agents of incitement will be adequately addressed, and that despite all efforts by opponents, Russian-Turkish cooperation will be genuinely effective and productive.

Such an outcome, which contributes to the establishment of peace and tranquillity in the region, the liberation of all communities from terrorists, and the restoration of peace in troubled Syria, would be, in the unanimous opinion of the deputies of the State Duma, the best tribute to the memory of a courageous son of our nation, Andrey Gennadievich Karlov. His noble deeds and lofty aims will live on in our grateful hearts forever.

The State Duma calls once again upon the parliaments of the nations of the world, and upon international parliamentary organizations, to decisively condemn those who have participated in recent acts of violence targeting diplomatic missions and their staff, to speak out with resolve against international terrorism in all its manifestations and to unite to establish an effective counter-terrorism coalition.

Vyacheslav **Volodin**
Chairman of the State Duma of the
Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation

Moscow, 21 December 2016

United Nations S/2016/1126

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Letter dated 29 December 2016 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to refer to Security Council resolution 1958 (2010), in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary actions to ensure the effective implementation of the resolution and to enter into all necessary implementing arrangements or agreements as soon as possible with the Government of Iraq.

I indicated in my fifth report pursuant to paragraph 8 of the resolution (S/2016/497), that substantial progress has been made on outstanding issues, and I am pleased that the United Nations and the Government of Iraq have reached certain understandings on the indemnification arrangements to be concluded in accordance with paragraph 7 of the resolution.

I welcome the continued and constructive interaction between the Government of Iraq and the Secretariat on this matter, which resulted in the substantial progress made in 2016. However, I note that certain steps for the full implementation of the resolution have yet to be taken.

Accordingly, I should be grateful if the Security Council would authorize the United Nations to retain the funds held in escrow, pursuant to paragraphs 4 and 5 of the resolution, for an additional period of six months, as it is my understanding that additional time is required to undertake the steps necessary to fully implement the resolution. In this respect, and in the event that the resolution is implemented prior to the expiration of the additional period of six months, I intend to return the funds held in escrow as soon as possible once the steps for the full implementation of the resolution have been taken.

I will inform the Security Council of further progress in connection with the implementation of the resolution.

I should be grateful if you would bring the present letter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

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